MONDAY, *November* 11. 1765. [NUMB. 1574.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the PRINTERS, &c.

O give me LIBERTY!
For were ev'n Paradiſe itſelf my Priſon,
Still I ſhould long to leap the Cryſtal Walls.

DRYDEN's DON SEBAST.

SOME have imagined LIBERTY to be but the mere ſport of fancy, or the wild chimæra of a diſtracted brain.—But when we narrowly inſpect into the rank, condition and employment, of thoſe who are thus wiſe above their fellow men in their own imaginations, we find them to be the mercenary *Slaves* of the next rank of *Slaves* above themſelves, or ſome dirty tools of a miſchievous tyrant *Miniſter*. And *theſe* never taſting the ſweets of Liberty themſelves, nor knowing what it is to ſpeak or act, but at the nod of an imperious *Maſter*, its not ſurpriſing they ſhould think thoſe mad, who ſpeak and act in the cauſe of Liberty, unawed, but by wiſdom's laws.—But is *Liberty* fancy all, and mere deluſion?—Then let me ſtill enjoy thee:—If it is but a dream, diſturb me not, for whether dreaming or awake, if I enjoy a ſtate of happineſs above your nature to partake of, why ſhould I awake to know that I am a *Slave?* But methinks I feel a certain principle within, which tells me that Liberty, tho' drooping now, and faſt decaying with deſpair, once was, and yet may be, by the kind auſpices of heaven, ſomething really to be enjoyed; ſomething worth poſſeſſion, and deſerving our utmoſt exertion, to reſcue and deliver from the ſhades of utter gloom and darkneſs:—Elſe why did *Cato* die? or brave *Leonidas* fall?—The one to ſave the *Liberty* of his country from her haughty *Foes*;—The other to ſave his country's *Liberties* from *Her ſelf*?—To theſe ſee *Heroes* and *Patriots* on one mountain pile, heaped to the ſkies. And did theſe worthies die and ſport away their lives for a ſhadow.—No! They died for Liberty and their country, uttering with their groans the dying words of Cato, *Oh Liberty! Ah my Country!*

There has been, my countrymen, *Liberty* once among us: Our brave forefathers purchaſed it with their blood, and with a father's care handed it down to us their children. And is it fled?—No, methinks I ſee recorded in the will of Heaven;—*My Sons, this* Land, *a* Land *by Heaven deſigned for* Liberty, *is yours:—be* Men, *be* brave, *be* wiſe, *defend it:—Be George the Third your King: and you his ever loyal ſubjects: His ſceptre ſhall with juſtice ſway your Land, and Liberty ſtill live the nurſe and guardian of Britons and her ſons.*

"How muſt the glorious change tranſport us all,
"When into Freedom, Tyranny is turn'd?
"When each may ſay, his fortune is his own,
"And ſleep in fulneſs of tranquility!
"Then ſhall we taſte the ſweets of life and eaſe,
"Which happier *times* have known: Then, then enjoy
"That Liberty, which Britain's ſmiling iſle
"So long has boaſted thro' a length of years."

But to be *brave*, and to be *men*, in the cauſe of *Liberty*, my countrymen, implies, that we be *men bravely wiſe*; not to be hurried into too ſudden tranſports and extravagance;—But to be cautious and circumſpective, leaſt we diſgrace the glorious cauſe we are embarked in.

The moſt darling *Liberties* and *Privileges*, the higheſt *boaſt* of an *Engliſhmen*, are utterly ſubverted by a moſt grievous and oppreſſive act; made, we would hope, rather thro' a too haſty judgment in what conſiſts our true, eſſential and invaluable Liberties, than a determination to ſtrip from us thoſe Liberties wherewith God, and the moſt ſolemn contracts between a *Prince* and his *People*, hath made us free.—It is to ſupport ourſelves in thoſe *Liberties*, we would contend: to preſerve to ourſelves and poſterity our Liberty and Property inviolate. Should any, therefore under any pretence, in a way unknown to the laws of the land, which we would ſupport, attempt to deprive any one of his fellow ſubjects, of either of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings, his *Liberty* or *Property*, how little ſoever he may value them himſelf, or thoſe of his countrymen—it would be flying in the face of our cauſe, and condemning ourſelves by our own actions, which ſpeak louder than words. This my countrymen, is not to be *men bravely wiſe*.—But to be ſo, is to be ſteady, unanimous and perſevering, in ſuffering any inconveniences to ourſelves; regardleſs of a little preſent profit or advantage, knowing that whatever may be the preſent advantage, there is the ſting of death and deſtruction at the end of it.

In ſhort, to be men *bravely wiſe*, is not to be awed or terrified by the apprehenſions of what may, or may not happen to us; but to reſolve, at let whatever will happen, we will not receive, or make uſe ourſelves of thoſe baneful papers lately imported from our kind mother:—and to doubt, from the knowledge of the deſtructive tendency of the preſent, the advantage of any future importations from Her, and to provide our rayment and other neceſſaries, from our own induſtry. Let every one know and remember this alſo, that let who will be diſpoſed to diſperſe thoſe papers, if no one will receive, they cannot be delivered, and he that would receive them—*hic niger eſt*—let him be branded with eternal infamy and reproach;—let him be alone in the world;—let him with to aſſociate with the wild beaſts of ſome dark, loathſome cave;—let him wiſh to go forth from the face of God and man. with an inextinguiſhable flame in his breaſt,—a ſelf-condemnation, that he has been inſtrumental in bringing ſlavery upon his country, and entailing it upon their poſterity.—Thus we ſhall all have a ſhare in inflicting a puniſhment upon him which he deſerves. and do honour to our noble and moſt glorious cauſe. Let us alſo, as we ever have, manifeſt a love, veneration and eſteem for our rightful ſovereign King GEORGE the Third: And conſiſtently with this, we may, nay, muſt, be unſhaken in a ſteady, determined reſolution to ſtand faſt in the ſupport of *Magna Charta*, the right of every Britiſh ſubject; and the liberties and privileges confirmed to us, and ever recognized by the Crown of Great-Britain; and which our glorious anceſtors have ſo dearly purchaſed for, and nobly handed down to us their poſterity.

A Day, an Hour, of virtuous Liberty,
Is worth a whole Eternity of Bondage.

ADDISON's CATO.

PORTSMOUTH, N. Hampſhire, Nov. 1.

In conſequence of a report which for time paſt prevailed in the country, that Mr. Meſſerve notwithſtanding his late *verbal* reſignation determined to execute his deteſtable office; and that ſome of the merchants here intended to make uſe of the ſtamp'd Paper, for clearing out their veſſels, &c.—Yeſterday morning the people in the neighbouring towns began to aſſemble: In the afternoon about Four hundred reſolute men, well equip'd, were collected on the plains (about 2 miles from this town) and large numbers were on their march from diſtant places to join them at their appointed rendezvous.—Their purpoſe was to demand of Mr. Meſſerve a more explicit reſignation, &c.—The news being brought to town his Majeſty's Council immediately met, and after ſome conſultation, rode in a Body up to the Plains, having taken Mr. Meſſerve and a number of the merchants with them.——Here the ſolemn oath was taken my Mr. Meſſerve (being adminiſtred by Judge Warner, a member of Council) that he would *never*, directly or indirectly, execute the office of *Diſtributor of Stamps* in this province. This oath, taken in the moſt ſolemn manner in the midſt of ſo large a number of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, who ſtood all the time with their hats in their hands; and the repeated aſſurances from the Council, that the bale of ſtamp'd paper ſhould not be opened, and from the Merchants that they would never uſe them on any account, diſarmed the populace of all their reſentment;—and after being plentifully refreſhed at the expence of the Council from the neighbouring Inn, they all returned highly ſatisfied, to their reſpective homes, the ſame evening, in peace and good order.

The ſtamp'd Papers ſent for the Uſe of this Province, are lodged in the Fort at Newcaſtle, where they are to remain as a dead inactive Lump of Matter, till they are ſent back to their native Country.

Nov. 4. Friday laſt being the firſt of November, the Day on which the fatal and never-to-be forgotten Stamp-Act was *intended* to take Place, the Morning began with tolling all the Bells in this Town, and at Newcaſtle, Greenland, Kittery, &c. the Colours on board the Shipping in the Harbour were hoiſted half maſt, and Notice given to the Friends of *Liberty*, to attend her Funeral, which was to be at 3 o'Clock P. M. a Coffin having been previouſly prepared and neatly ornamented, on the Lid of which was wrote LIBERTY, aged 145. STAMP'D, computing from the *Æra* of our Forefathers landing at Plymouth from England,——and having with the greateſt Difficulty procured a *Stamp-Act* to be printed at Boſton, (no Original having ever been ſeen in this Province) the ſame was carried to the Grave by a Perſon who preceeded the Corps.—The Proceſſion began from the State-Houſe, attended by a great Concourſe of People of all Ranks, with 2 unbrac'd Drums, and after marching through the principal Streets, it paſſed the Parade, on which Minute Guns were fired, and continued till the Corps arrived at the Place of Interment, which was about half a Mile out of Town, when after much Sorrow expreſs'd for our *expired Liberty*, a Funeral *Oration* was pronounced greatly in favor of the Deceas'd, which was hardly ended before the Corps was taken up it having been perceived that ſome Remains of Life were left, at which the Inſcription was immediately altered, and then appeared to be *Liberty Revived*—and the *Stamp Act* was thrown into the Grave and buried,—at which the Bells immediately altered their melancholy to a more joyful Sound, and the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction were diffuſed into every Countenance. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt Decency, and in the Evening, a Number of Gentlemen aſſembled at the King's Arms Tavern, where ſeveral Healths adapted to the Occaſion, were drank, ſuch as *LIBERTY, PROPERTY*, &c. &c.

Boſton, November 11.

Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Commemoration of the happy Deliverance of the Engliſh Nation from the Popiſh Plot commonly called THE POWDER PLOT, the Guns at Caſtle William and at the Batteries in Town were fired at One o'Clock; as alſo on board the Men of War in the Harbour.

It has long been the Cuſtom in this Town on the Fifth of November for Numbers of Perſons to exhibit on Stages ſome Pageantry, denoting their Abhorrence of POPERY and the horrid Plot which was to have been executed on that Day in the Year 1605; theſe Shews of late Years has been continued in the Evening, and we have often ſeen the bad Effects attending them at ſuch a Time; the Servants and Negroes would diſguiſe themſelves, and being armed with Clubs would engage each other with great Violence, whereby many came off badly wounded; in ſhort they carried it to ſuch Lengths that two Parties were created in the Town, under the Appellation of *North End* and *South-End*: But the Diſorders that had been committed from Time to Time induced ſeveral Gentlemen to try a Reconciliation between the two Parties; accordingly the Chiefs met on the Firſt of this Inſtant, and conducted that Affair in a very orderly Manner; in the Evening the Commander of the South entered into a Treaty with the Commander of the North, and after making ſeveral Overtures they reciprocally engaged in an UNION, and the former Diſtinctions to ſubſide; at the ſame Time the Chiefs with their Aſſiſtants engaged upon their Honor no Miſchiefs ſhould ariſe by their Means, and that they would prevent any Diſorders, on the 5th.—When the Day arrived the Morning was all Quietneſs,—about Noon the Pageantry, repreſenting the Pope, Devil, and ſeveral other Effigies ſignifying Tyranny, Oppreſſion, Slavery, &c. were brought on Stages from the North and South, and met in King-ſtreet, where the Union was eſtabliſhed in a very ceremonial Manner, and having given three Huzzas, they interchanged Ground, the South marched to the North, and the North to the South, parading thro' the Streets until they again met near the Court-Houſe: The whole then proceeded to the Tree of Liberty, under the Shadow of which they refreſhed themſelves for a while, and then retreated to the Northward, agreeable to their Plan;—they reached Copp's Hill before 6 o'Clock, where they halted, and having enkindled a Fire, the whole Pageantry was committed to the Flames and conſumed: This being finiſhed every Perſon was requeſted to retire to their reſpective Homes.—It muſt be noticed to the Honor of all thoſe concerned in this Buſineſs that every Thing was conducted in a moſt regular Manner, and ſuch Order obſerved as could hardly be expected among a Concourſe of ſeveral Thouſand People—all ſeemed to be joined, agreeable to their principal Motto *Lovely Unity*—The Leaders, Mr. McIntoſh from the South, and Mr. Swift from the North, appeared in Military Habits, with ſmall Canes reſting on their Left Arms, having Muſick in Front and Flank; their Aſſiſtants appeared alſo diſtinguiſhed with ſmall Reeds, then the reſpective Corps followed, among whom were a great Number of Perſons in Rank: Theſe with the Spectators filled the Streets; not a Club was ſeen among the whole, nor was any Negro allowed to approach near the Stages;—after the Conflagration the Populace retired, and the Town remained the whole Night in better Order than it had ever been on this Occaſion.—Many Gentlemen ſeeing the Affair ſo well conducted, contributed to make up a handſome Purſe to entertain thoſe that carried it on—This Union, and one other more extenſive, may be look'd upon as the (perhaps the only) happy Effects ariſing from the S—p—A—

BOSTON, Nov. 11. 1765.

Friday last his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Great and General Court to Wednesday the 15th Day of *January* next, having first made the following SPEECH to both Houses of Assembly, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Was so determined to let the Business of this part of the Session pass on without any Interruption from me, that I have postponed doing myself Justice in a Matter in which I think I have been much injured. But as it has not been my Intention to pass it over in Silence, and therefore seem to admit the Justice of the charge, I take this Opportunity to make the following Expostulation.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Your Answer to my Speech is conceived in Terms so different from what you have been used to address me with, that I know not how to account for it, but from the disorder'd State of the Province, which affects its very Councils. I shall therefore avoid reasoning upon the unfair Arguments and groundless Insinuations which have been made Use of to misrepresent me: Time and their own Insufficiency will effectually confute them: Time will make you, Gentlemen, sensible how much you were deceived when you were prevailed upon to give a Sanction to so injurious a Treatment of me.

What have I done to deserve this? I have happen'd to be the Governor of this Province at a Time when the Parliament has thought proper to enact a Taxation of the Colonies: It is not pretended that I have promoted this Tax, nor can it with any Truth be pretended that I have had it in my Power to have opposed it by any Means whatsoever. However when the Act was pass'd it brought upon me a necessary Duty which, it seems, did not coincide with the Opinions of the People. This is my Offence; but it is really the Offence of my Office; and against that you should have expressed your Resentment and not against my Person. If I could have dispensed with my Duty perhaps I might have pleased you; but then I must have condemned myself and been condemned by my Royal Master. I cannot purchase your Favour at so dear a Rate.

I will however own, if it will please you, that I acted with more Zeal for you than Prudence towards myself: I have thought it your Duty to submit to this Act until you could get it repealed; I have thought that a Submission to it would be the readiest Means to obtain a Repeal; I have thought that a Disobedience of it would be productive of more Hurt to you than a Submission to it: I have urged these Things earnestly because I thought them of great Importance to you; but still I have acted with a regard to Truth and with an upright Intention. I may be mistaken in my Apprehension of this Matter; but the Time is yet to come when it shall appear that I am so. If it should be so, as I heartily wish it may, an Error of Judgment with a good Will and a fair Meaning does not deserve a severe Reprehension; much less does it deserve it before it really appears to be an Error.

You seem to be displeased with my making the Opposition to the Execution of the Act of Parliament a Business of the Provincial Legislature: But, Gentlemen, you should consider that it was in Pursuance of the unanimous Advice of a very full Council that I called you together for this very Purpose: It was necessary for me to explain the Cause of your Meeting; and I could not avoid being explicit upon the Subject, consistent with my Sense of my Duty. I should have thought myself very inexcusable if I had foreseen Dangers to the Province like to arise from the Behaviour of the People and not have warned you against them: This would have been using you unkindly indeed: But I could not be so indifferent about the Welfare of this Government. I have therefore acquitted myself; I have delivered my own Soul; and you will remember that, if any Consequences disagreeable to you shall happen, I have not been wanting in guarding you against them. If there shall be none such, so much the better; I shall be well pleased to find myself mistaken.

To justify your unkind Treatment of me you charge me with Unkindness towards the Province. This is no uncommon Practice: But let us see in the present Case how it is founded. You intimate that if I had had the Love and Concern for the People which I profess, I should have expressed my Sentiments of the Act early enough to those whose Influence brought it into Being. But from whence do you learn that I have had any Opportunity to express such Sentiments? Do you imagine that I take the Liberty of obtruding my Advice to His Majesty's Ministers unasked and unexpected, and in a Business belonging to a Department with which I have not the honor to correspond? I have never neglected any Opportunity to serve the Province in those Offices to which I have a right to apply, and have taken as great Liberty in so doing as perhaps any Governor whatsoever: But in this Business I have had no Pretence to interpose; nor do I believe any Governor in America has presumed to express his Sentiments against the Act in Question.

You charge me with casting a Reflection on the Loyalty of the Province, by wresting my Words to a Meaning which it is not easy to conceive how they could be thought to bear. No one, Gentlemen, has been louder in proclaiming the Loyalty of this Province than I myself have; I have boasted of it; I have prided myself in it: And I trust the Time will come when I shall do so again. For I hope that the Estimate of this People will not be formed from a Review of the present Times, which in my Opinion have been made much more difficult than they need have been. But this Fermentation must subside, tho' it is not easy at present to say when or in what Manner; and the Province will be restored to its former Peace and Reputation.

If I wanted to apologize for my general Conduct in this Government, I need only apply to your Registers, where I should find frequent Instances of the Approbation of my Administration. And, so far as an upright Intention and a diligent Exercise of my Abilities will go, I have deserved them. It is not much above a Year since you thought proper by a special Request to desire me to be your Advocate for particular Purposes: If I was at Liberty to make publick my Execution of that Commission, I should make those blush who would persuade you that I am not a real Friend to the Interests and especially to the Trade of this People. Nothing is better understood at Home than my Attachment to this Province: The public Offices where my Letters are filed are full of Proofs of it; and there is not a Minister of State, whom I have had the Honour to correspond with, who does not know I am far from being unfriendly to the Province or indifferent to it's Interests.

But, Gentlemen, you will make me cautious how I force my Services upon you: Not that I intend to desert the Cause of the Province: I shall still serve it by all Means in my Power. And really, Gentlemen, if you will permit me to give you one Piece of Advice more, you may possibly stand in such Need of Advocates as to make it not prudent for you to cast off any of your natural and professt Friends: For such I am and shall always be in Wishes and private Offices, whether you will allow me to appear publickly in that Character or not. The Pains which are taken to disunite the General Court must have bad Consequences, more or less: But they shall not prevent me pursuing such Measures as I shall think most conducive to the general Welfare of the Province.

Council-Chamber,
Nov. 8. 1765. Fra. Bernard.

In the House of Representatives,

ON a Motion made, and seconded by divers Members, RESOLVED, That the Thanks of this House be given to the Committee who were appointed to meet the several Committees from the Houses of Representatives and Burgesses in the several Colonies on this Continent, to consult together on the present Circumstances of the Colonies, and the Difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies; and to consider of a general and humble Address to His Majesty and Parliament to imploreRelief—for their very judicious and faithful discharge of said Trust.

To the PRINTERS.

I Will now wave the Legality or Illegality of the Stamp-Act; my Design is to propose a few Questions relative to the Consequences so much dreaded.

1st. Can any one without Orders for that Purpose appoint Distributors of Stamps in the Colonies, the legal Officers having resigned?

2d. If any one has, or assumes that Power, must not also Under Distributors be appointed in every County, to provide with Stamps those that may have Occasion for them?

3d. Should any one suffer, for the Want of Stamps, in any remote County, may he not recover from the Chief Distributor, and he from his Constituent, should any Prosecution be carried on after it has been notified in a legal Manner, by whose Authority the Distributor of Stamps has been appointed, and by Virtue of what?

4th. Is any one to submit to the Stamp-Act, unless he first knows there is a Stamp-Act?

5th. Who knows that the Pamphlets containing the Stamp-Act are better than defamatory Libels?

6th. How must the King's faithful Subjects here be informed of it, if not by a Proclamation?

7th. Have not all the Governors attempted to get something like the Advice of their Council, in this dangerous and unpreecedented Case?

8th. Have not all the Councellors declined advising any measure parricidal?

9th. Is the supposed Stamp-Act of a superior Nature to the King's Right of succeeding to the Throne on the Demise of his Father?

10. Must the Stamps be of such transcendent and magic Force, as to act before they exist; for they do not exist here before the constitutional Formalities have given them Life?

11th. May not any Printer, who before a Proclamation of the Governor, issued *by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council*, stops his Press from the mere Panic of the pretended Act, fear the Indignation of the Public, and the Resentment of the Populace; for how will People be made sensible of their Rights, but by the Press?

New-York, November 4.

The late extraordinary and unprecedented preparations in Fort-George, and the securing of the Stamp'd Paper in that garrison, having greatly alarmed and displeased the inhabitants of this city, a vast number of them assembled last Friday evening in the commons, from whence they marched down the Fly (preceeded by a number of lights) and having stop'd a few minutes at the coffee-house, proceeded to the Fort-Walls, where they broke open the stable of the L——t G——r, took out his coach, and after carrying the same thro' the principal streets of the city, in triumph march'd to the commons, where a gallows was erected; on one end of which was suspended the effigy of the person whose property the coach was; in his right hand he held a stamp'd bill of lading, and on his breast was affix'd a paper with the following inscription, *The Rebel Drummer in the Year 1745*: At his back was fixed a drum, the badge of his profession; at the other end of the gallows hung the figure of the devil, a proper companion for the other, as 'tis supposed it was intirely at his instigation he acted. After they had hung there a considerable time, they carried the effigies, with the gallows intire, being preceeded by the coach, in a grand procession to the gate of the fort, where it remained for some time, from whence it was remov'd to the bowling green, under the muzzles of the Fort Guns, where a bon-fire was immediately made, and the Drummer, Devil, Coach, &c. were consumed amidst the acclamations of some thousand spectators, and we make no doubt, but the L——t G——r and his friends, had the mortification of viewing the whole proceeding from the ramparts of the fort: But the business of the night not being yet concluded, the whole body proceeded with the greatest decency and good order to Vaut-Hall, the house of Major J——s, who, it was reported, was a friend to the stamp-act and had been over officious in his duty, from whence they took every individual article, to a very considerable amount; and having made another bon-fire, the whole was consumed in the flames, to the great satisfaction of every person present; after which they dispers'd, and every man went to his respective habitation. The whole affair was conducted with such decorum, that not the least accident happened.

The next evening another very considerable body assembled at the same place, having been informed that the L——t G——r had qualified himself for the distribution of the stamp'd paper, were determined to march to the fort, in order to insist upon his delivering into their hands, or to declare that he would not undertake to distribute the same; but, before this resolution could be executed, the minds of the people were eas'd by the L——t G——r's sending the following declaration from the fort, viz.

THE Lieut. Governor declares he will do nothing in relation to the Stamps, but leave it to Sir Henry Moore, to do as he pleases on his arrival.

Council-Chamber, New-York, Nov. 2. 1765.
By order of his Honour, Gw. Banyar, *D. Cl. Con.*

Extract of a Letter from Newport, *Nov. 8. 1765.*

A Vessel arrived here last Evening from New-York, and by a Gentleman who came passenger, we are informed, that great tumults and uneasiness in consequence of apprehensions that the *Stampt Papers* would be distributed, subsisted in that City the latter end of last week and beginning of this. A great number of people assembled on Saturday evening, whom the civil officers endeavour'd to appease by assuring them the L—t G—r would not have any concern with the Stampt Papers, and his declaration to that purpose, subscribed by himself, was read among them; but this was not sufficient satisfaction, they were determined to have the Stampt Papers out of the fort, and appointed Tuesday evening for that purpose; posting upon Sunday and Monday advertisements in different parts of the city, inviting all friends of liberty to join them, as they were determined to storm the fort: They accordingly mustered at the time, armed; upon which the Mayor and Aldermen went to the Lieutenant Governor, and informed him of the people's intention, and that it was absolutely impossible to appease them, for that they were determined to storm the fort: The Governor then informed them that if the people would attend at the fort gate the *Papers* should be delivered them; they accordingly soon after, accompanied with a prodigious concourse of people of all ranks, attended at the gate of the fort, when the Governor ordered the *Stampt Papers* to be given up to them, upon the reception of which three cheers were given, and they carried them to the City-Hall where they were depositted, after which the people dispersed, and tranquility was restored to the City.

We hear from New-York, that the Merchants of that City, concerned in the Importation of English Goods, met at Mr. Burns's last Thursday se'nnight, when seventy of the principal ones (whose Patriotism will justly immortalize their memories) came to the following laudable resolutions, viz.

1. *To import no Goods from England, unless the Stamp-Act be repealed.*
2. *To countermand all Orders already sent for Spring Goods.*
3. *To sell no Goods from England on Commission.*
4. *To have no Goods from Strangers that may be sent out.*

Philadelphia, October 31.

In several letters from London by Capt. Budden, wrote by judicious, cool, thinking men, where they express themselves with regard to the stamp-act, they say, "They think it the most injudicious tax, "in all respects, that ever was laid by any ministry, "and that they really believe the present set of men "will repeal that law the first thing they do next "session of parliament."

With Capt. Budden's ship came up the Sardine man of war, Capt. Hawker, in order to take charge of a second cargo of *stamped* paper, imported in her from London; he being the only person here, at present, that chooses to have any thing to do with that commodity.

New-Brunswick, New Jersey, Oct. 29. 1765.

THIS morning, on an eminence in this city, was hung the effigy of a wretch, * who on a late solemn occasion subtilly procured himself an employment, and at once shewed the wickedness and dirtiness of his head, and the vileness and rancour of his heart, by basely betraying that important trust.—Papers denoting his horrid crime were affixed to his breast, and from his mouth hung labels expressing such words & sentiments, as may well be supposed to come from the lips of such an abandoned miscreant in his last moments. The Figure is to hang all day, and in the evening will be attended by all the true sons of freedom, to a funeral pile erected on the common where it will be reduced to ashes, amidst the acclamations of the beholders.

May such be the fate of every vile traitor, in whatever sphere they move! may they live despised! die unpitied! and if they are remembered, let that remembrance only increase the detestation of posterity.

This signal act of justice, (tho' we own the object almost too low for resentment) will however, we think evince to the neighbouring colonies, that neither the dirty insinuation of pimps and pandars, nor the frowns of power, have been as yet, able to extinguish the the spririt of liberty in the province of New-Jersey.

* *Robert Og-den, Esq;*

NEWPORT, *Rhode-Island*, Nov. 4.

Last Friday, the day appointed for the Stamp-Act's taking place in America, was similar to a description in Addison's Cato —"The dawn was over cast, and heavily in clouds brought on the day—the great, the important day! big with the fate of ruin'd trade, and loss of liberty!—The drowsy dawn usher'd in the gloomy-ey'd morn with a sable veil! —wild horror threatned the wide vault of heaven! —the glorious sun was darkn'd—and nature seem'd herself to languish!—the sons of freedom sunk beneath the horrid gloom. and every one was struck with melancholy at the approaching funeral of their departed, beloved friend, LIBERTY! whose obsequies multitudes were now preparing to attend.

Summon'd by Death's clanking knell, the funeral began to move at 12 o'clock, from the Crown coffee house, towards the burying-ground. The concourse of mourners and spectators was prodigious, consisting of persons of all ranks, from the highest even down to the blacks, who seem'd from a sense of their masters sufferings, to join the mourning course.—The procession was solemn; and with sullen tread, and heavy hearts, at length arrived at the place of interment, where the mourners were about taking their *last farewell* of their old friend LIBERTY.—"Oh!—*Liberty!*—Oh! *Freedom!*—where art thou going?—Oh! my ruin'd Country!"——The mournful aspiration was scarcely utter'd, when a son of *Liberty*, emerging from the horrid gloom of despair, address'd himself thus:—Oh! *Liberty!* the darling of my soul!—glorious *Liberty!* admir'd, ador'd, by all true Britons!—*Liberty* dead! it cannot be!"—A groan was then heard, as if coming from the coffin; and upon closer attention it prov'd to be a trance, for old *Freedom* was not dead—The goddess Britannia had order'd a guardian angel to snatch old *Freedom* from the jaws of frozen death, to the orb of the reviving sun, to remain invulnerable from the attacks of lawless tyranny and oppression.—But what pen can convey an idea of the glorious appearance of old *Liberty* made on his flight towards the sun!—The moment he ascended, the God of day appear'd in his greatest beauty, the clouds dispersed, and once more clear'd the face of heaven——The afternoon was spent in rejoicing, and bells ringing—the court-house was ornamented with the ensigns of loyalty—and the evening song was,

The birthright of Britons is Freedom,
The contrary is worse than Death's pangs.

CHORUS. *HUZZA for* George *the Third.*
Britannia's Sons despise Slavery,
And dare to be nobly free!

Last week about 20 or 30 persons surrounded the goal here, threatning to release one John Webber, committed there about two months since, being charged by the King's attorney for high crimes and misdemeanors; but an alarm being given, they were soon dispersed, and two of their company seized, who, instead of releasing their associate in prison were forced to take up their abode in the same place.

The above-mentioned Webber attempted to hang himself last Friday, but was prevented by a person's entering his apartment as he was perpetrating the act.

The authority have appointed a military watch to prevent any riots which may happen in this town.

Last week Eighty Vessels cleared out at the Custom-House here, for different Ports.

We hear from Halifax, that the Gentleman appointed Distributor of Stamps there, has resign'd that office, on finding how disagreeable the holding of it was to the people.

PORTSMOUTH, N. Hampshire, Nov. 8.

Last Tuesday, being the 5th of November, 100 men were ordered as a watch to prevent any disorders in the town, which answered the purpose.

Boston, November 11.

The Honorable House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, made Choice of DENNIS DE BERDT, Esq; of the City of London, Merchant, to be a special Agent.

We hear that the Instructions given to the Representatives of the several Towns within this Province, are to be inserted in the Journal of the House.

We hear that Thursday the Fifth of December next, is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving thro'out the Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

We hear from Nova-Scotia, that a Quantity of Stamped Papers and Parchment being sent by the Distributor of Stamps at Halifax, to a Deputy at Liverpool, the People hearing thereof, obliged the Deputy to surrender them up, which they put in a Bundle and burnt.

The Publication of the New York Mercury ceas'd last Monday; the Philadelphia Papers are also stopt for the present. Several others, we hear, lay at the Point of Death the last of October.

The Printer of the Halifax Gazette, in his Paper of October 17th, notifies his Customers that after the first of November he shall supply them with the freshest News, foreign & domestic, on *Stampt Paper*, at the Rate of 18*s.* Currency per Year; and Advertisements inserted as reasonable as the Law will allow.

We hear, that Five Hundred Pounds, is offered in New-York, for finding out any Villain who shall presume to make Use of S---pt P-p-r,

The General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia is prorogued to the 4th of March 1766.

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge, Boston,
Has imported in the last Ships from London,
AN Assortment of GOODS,
suitable for the Season.

To be Sold by public Vendue,
At Warehouse No. 5. *on the Long Wharf*,
TUESDAY the 19th Instant, at XI o'Clock, A. M.
A Quantity of choice STARCH,
in Casks from 50 to 120 Wt. to be put up in Lots to suit the Purchasers.

☞ *The Sale to begin at* 11 *o'Clock.*

For LONDON,
The good Brig *Fancy*, *John Gillespie*, Master,
Now lying at *Hancock's* Wharf,
Has two thirds of her Cargo ready, and will sail in all *November*. Freighters or Passengers may apply to *Thomas Knight*, *John* and *Thomas Stevenson*, or the Master on board.

TO BE SOLD
By Joseph Palmer *and Comp.*
At their Store on Minot's T.
A few Hogsheads of choice Sugars.

Notice is hereby given to those Persons who were licenced to sell Tea, Coffee & China Ware for the County of *Suffolk* the Year past, that the Subscriber will attend at his House in Sudbury Street, on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of this Instant *November*, in order to receive the Duties that have arisen on said Articles.

John Cotton,

N. B. A Number of People not having settled with the Farmer for more than eighteen Months past, begs their punctual Attendance.

Wanted as an Apprentice to a large and small Work Goldsmith in *Boston*, a hearty Lad of about 14 Years of Age. Any such may hear of a good Place by enquiring at the *Heart & Crown*.

TO BE LET,
The Back End of a House, well situated, in Marlborough Street, with the Convenience of a good Pump, Yard, Garden, &c.——Enquire at the Sign of the Gilt Bible, near Doctor *Gardiner's*.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Estate of Captain *Richard Newsham*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *John Rowe*, Administrator on said Estate.

All Persons indebted to the late Company of *Cushing* and *Newman*, are desired to come to a speedy Settlement with the surviving Partner, *Jonathan Cushing*; who notifies his Customers that the Business is carried on at the same Shop as usual, where may be had a general Assortment of *European* GOODS suitable to all Seasons, cheap for Cash.

Just Imported and to be Sold by
Thomas Knight,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Three Kings, *Cornhill.*
A fresh Assortment of Goods,
which he is determined to sell at the lowest Rates for *Cash*, by Wholesale and Retail,——

Among which are the following, viz.

Mens, Womens, and Childrens Hose	Irish Linens
Worsted Breeches Patterns	Yellow Hollands for Stays
Cotton & Worsted Caps	Canvas for Marking
Silk Mitts, Muffatees	Threads, Tapes & Sewing Silk Ferrits [Silks
Crewels and Worsteds of all colours	London broad and Shoe Quality, Pins No. 4 & 12.
Cambletts, Russels,	Womens Shoes & Clogs
Baizes, Flannels,	Childrens Shoes
Swanskins for Iron'd Cloths	Best French Ingio

A very handsome assortment of Muffs & Tippets,
Mens Beaveret and Castor Hats,
A genteel and large assortment of China Ware of the newest Fashion.
Likewise the best London Bohea Tea by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or small Quantity. Also the best Hyson and common Green Tea.

TO BE SOLD out of the Country,
A hearty, strong Negro Fellow.
Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown*.

PUBLIC VENDUE.
At the Great Store opposite the Golden Ball, Merchant's Row, near *Faneuil*-Hall,
TO-MORROW
WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
A large and valuable Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, more particularly for the approaching Season, where Country Traders, Shop-keepers and others, are invited to give their Attendance at said Store, at X o'Cock, A. M. at which Time the Sale will begin. J. RUSSELL, V. M'r.

☞ The Goods may be seen the Day before, and on the Day of Sale.

To Jonathan Ashley, *jun'r, one of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land called* The Gore, *which was granted to the Proprietors of* Fall-Town, *and lies adjoining to* Bernardstown *original Grant East, to* Deerfield *South, to* Colrain *West, to the Province Line North.*

Whereas Application has been made to me the Subscriber by *Thomas Williams*, *Jonathan Ashley*, *Jonathan Ashley*, jun. *Joseph Bernard*, and *Bridget Burt*, Proprietors of said Tract of Land, requesting a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of *January* next, at the House of *David Hoit*, Innholder, at One of the Clock.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, and Treasurer for said Proprietors.——2dly. To agree upon some Method for laying out said Land, to each Proprietor his Part.——3dly. To raise any Sums of Money necessary for defreying the Charges which shall arise, and do any thing that may be necessary to lay out or settle said Lands.——4thly. To agree upon some Method for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors for Time to come.

THESE are therefore to direct and impower you to notify the Proprietors of the aboveaid Tract of Land to meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, and do what they think proper upon the before-mentioned Articles. And this shall be your Warrant therefor. *Elijah Williams*, Just. Pac.

Deerfield, October 26. 1765.

IN pursuance of the Directions of the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the above described Tract of Land, that they meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to act on the above Articles.

Jonathan Ashley, jun'r.

TO BE LET,
A very commodious House in Cold-Lane, fronting Sudbury-street, at present in the Occupation of Mr. *Caleb Loring*, having a good Yard and Garden, and very good Water, &c.——Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
A healthy Negro Wench, 22 Years old, us'd to any Houshold Work, has had the Small Pox, and is well clad. Enquire at the Heart and Crown.

Cash given for FLAXSEED by HUGH TARBETT, at his Warehouse near the *Golden-Ball*.

Custom-House, Boston, *Nov.* 9. 1765.

ENTRED-IN,

Whipple, from Rhode Island: Bangs, Hinckley, Rogers, Gorham, Badger, and Parker, from Philadelphia: Cobb, from Quebec: Gray, from Newfoundland: Crocker, from Halifax: Smith, from Porto Rico: Annis, from Monte Christo: Cole, from St. Vincents: Dunn, from Granada: Mackay, from London and Newcastle.

vide the Adv. pa. 53

This Day is published,
(Price one Shilling)
A CATALOGUE of
MEIN's Circulating LIBRARY;
Conſiſting of above Twelve Hundred Volumes, in moſt Branches of polite Literature, Arts & Sciences,
VIZ.

Hiſtory,	*Plays,*	*Arts,*	*Gardening,*
Voyages,	*Novels,*	*Sciences,*	*Navigation,*
Travels,	*Divinity,*	*Poetry,*	*Mathematics,*
Lives,	*Phyſic,*	*Husbandry,*	*Law, &c. &c.*
Memoirs,	*Surgery,*		

Which will be LENT to read,
At One Pound Eight Shillings Lawful Money *per* Year, Eighteen Shillings *per* half Year, or Ten Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Quarter,
By JOHN MEIN, Bookſeller,
At the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE,
Second Door above the BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE, North Side of King-Street, BOSTON,
Where the Books are ready to be delivered out to Subſcribers.

CONDITIONS to be obſerved by every Subſcriber.

I. Every yearly Subſcriber to pay One Pound Eight Shillings, lawful Money
II. Subſcribers for half a Year to pay Eighteen Shillings.
III. Quarterly Subſcribers to pay Ten Shillings and Eight Pence.
IV. That the Money is to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; and that Subſcribers are to pay one Shilling for their Catalogue
V. Subſcribers, to prevent being diſappointed in the Books they want, are deſired to ſend a Liſt of ſix or eight different Numbers taken from the Catalogue, as thus, No 1. 25. 75. 450.
VI. Thoſe who reſide in the Country, and who chuſe to ſubſcribe, may have two Books at a Time, on paying double Subſcription Money, and defraying the Expence of Carriage.
VII. Attendance is given at the Library, from X o'Clock to One in the Forenoon, and from Three to Six Afternoon.

To the PUBLIC.

THE repeated requeſt of a number of *Gentlemen*, the friends of literature, hath encouraged the *Publiſher* of the above mentioned catalogue, to undertake a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.---A ſcheme, which, tho' fraught with amuſement, has been hitherto unattempted in New-England.—Something of this kind has been long wanted, to amuſe the *Man of leiſure*; to afford an elegant and agreeable relaxation to the minds of *Men of buſineſs*, and, to inſinuate knowledge and inſtruction, under the veil of entertainment to the FAIR SEX---here likeways the *Divine* and the *Chriſtian* may find in the works of the *Pious* and the *Learned*, that exalted ſatisfaction, which flows from the ſerious ſtudy of the *Chriſtian Religion* --the *Merchant* may meet with a complete hiſtory and deſcription of thoſe countries to which he has traded; which may open to him new proſpects of advantage, while he indulges a laudable curioſity---the *Student of Phyſic* will have an opportunity of peruſing ſome of the beſt books in phyſic and ſurgery; and the *Phyſician*, of corroborating his own experience, from the judicious obſervations and practice of the moſt noted medical Authors in the *Man* who delights in ſpeculation and ſolitude, may retire with his favourite authors, into the calm and venerable regions of *Philoſophy*: And, *Thoſe* to whom a lighter ſort of literary amuſement is neceſſary, will here always find an opportunity of employing their leiſure hours with entertainment and ſatisfaction---the *Man of Taſte* and *Sentiment*, in the company of his Shakeſpear and other dramatic and poetical authors, ſeized with the noble and genuine enthuſiaſm of *Poetry*, may enjoy all the pleaſure—the painful pleaſures attending an exquiſite ſenſibility.

THE *Publiſher* hopes, that, a ſcheme ſo well calculated for the amuſement of the *Public*, will not be ſuffered to droop for want of encouragement, and tho' he has been at a conſiderable expence already, yet, upon moderate ſucceſs, he will within leſs than a twelvemonth, increaſe the collection to *double* its preſent ſize.

Turkey Figs, Currants, very beſt French Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flaſk Oil in half Cheſts, Gun Powder, Shot, Hemp, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, London and Poland Starch, Long and Short Pipes, Philadelphia Flour and Iron, Branſombs, Hauxhurſt, and Saliſbury Pig Iron, Sperma ceti Candles. Alſo a Quantity of coarſe blue Broad Cloths, Bearſkins, Whitneys, Duffils, and Blankets,
Sold by *William Dennie*,
Cheap for Caſh or Credit at his Store lower End of King-Street, Boſton.

Three Months further being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Norman M'Leod*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceaſed, for bringing in their Claims: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, will attend to receive ſuch Claims, at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Hubbard*, Innholder in Kingſtreet, from Six to Eight o'Clock, the Evenings of the laſt Tueſdays of this and the two following Months. *Boſton, Oct.* 15. 1765.

A Parcel of IRISH LINENS,
Juſt Imported,
To be ſold very low, by
Lewis *and* Bant,
At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Conſignment.
Where alſo may be had
A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported in the Captains *Coffin* & *Hunter*, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.—

Scot *and* Gill
Have juſt imported & are now ſelling at their Shop at the Head of the Town-Dock,
A general Aſſortment of Braſs, Pewter and Iron Wares;---Nails of all ſorts; Engliſh and German Steel, Smith's Anvils, Hammers & Sledges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Wool & Cotton Cards, Grindſtones of all ſizes, &c. &c. Alſo Barr and Pig Iron, Anchors of different ſizes, Nail Rods, and new Iron Hoops. Cheap for Caſh.
CASH given for GOOD POT-ASH.—And any Perſons wanting Pot-Aſh Kettles, may be ſupplied by them at a reaſonable Rate.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA
By the Hundred or ſmaller Quantity,
Pepper, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be ſold by
Baker *and* Bridgham,
At their Shop in Union-Street,
Alſo, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, Cutlery Ware, &c. *at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.*

European and India Goods
Imported and to be ſold by
Jonathan Jackſon
At his Store in *Newbury-Port*,
Where he will ſupply Country Traders & Others, upon as good Terms for Caſh, as can be had in *Boſton* or *Portſmouth*.

TO BE SOLD,
A Parcel of Land in a Place called *Coxhall*, laying in the County of *York*, containing, as by Deed, Five Hundred Acres, belonging to the Eſtate of *Abiel Walley*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Enquire of *John Osborne*, Eſq; Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

To be ſold by Nathaniel Balſton, *Eſq;*
The beſt Aſſortment of Nails, lately imported from the Maker, viz. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. at the loweſt Rate by a ſingle Caſk. Alſo, three large Shops in Milk ſtreet, oppoſite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall*'s in *Boſton*, to be Let.

Whereas purſuant to a Warrant from the Hon. *Nathaniel Sparhawk*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout this Province, the Proprietors of a Tract of Land lying in Common & Undivided in the County of *Lincoln*, lately granted to *David Bane* and others, commonly called Townſhip No. Two at Union-River, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Edward Ingraham*, Innholder in *York*, in the County of *York*, on Tueſday the Nineteenth Day of *November* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon for the Purpoſes following, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, Collector and Treaſurer.
2. To confirm and eſtabliſh any former Tranſactions of the ſaid Proprietors if they think proper.
3. To make ſuch a Grant to their Agent for his Trouble and Expence in getting a new Survey of ſaid Townſhip, as ſhall be thought proper.
4. To raiſe ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as ſhall be needful to defrey the Charges hitherto ariſen on ſaid Townſhip.
5. To agree on ſome Method to call Proprietors Meetings for the future.
6. To determine any other Matter or Thing that ſhall be then and there judged needful to promote the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip.

York, Oct. 30. 1765. DANIEL GRANT, *one of ſaid Proprietors.*

Any Perſons that have borrowed Books from the Library of Chriſt's-Church in *Boſton*, are deſired to leave them at *John Pigeon*'s Inſurance-Office.

Strayed away from a Stable in this Town on the Night of the 16th Inſt. a dark Bay Horſe, about 15 Hands high, has a low Carriage with his Head, has a ſmall white Spot in his Forehead, and both Trots and Paces.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, or give Information to the Printers hereof, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall be handſomly rewarded for their Trouble, and all reaſonable Charges paid.

Caleb Blanchard
Has imported in the laſt Veſſel from London, *and ſells at the loweſt Rate by Wholeſale and Retail, In* Union-Street, BOSTON,
A great Variety of ſuperfine and middling Cloths, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver, Serges, Cambletts, many Kinds of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, Sattins and Capuchin Silks, Blankets, Baize, Flannels, Wilton Cloths, German Serges, Callamanco, Shalloon, Tammies, Drawboys, Checks, Linens of all kinds, Hoſiery, Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs, with all ſorts of Piece Goods generally imported to this Market, too many to enumerate.——Alſo Engliſh & Ravens Duck, a genteel Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, Boxes of Glaſs Ware, Felt & Caſtor Hats, Hat Trimmings, &c.

Richard Salter,
HEreby acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has imported from *London* per Capt. *Hunter*, a general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods, particularly ſuch as are ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he ſells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boſton*, by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap!---Alſo Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter-Scales and Dividers; Weſt India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compaſſes and Kalenders; Patonn and Wilſon's Epitomes; alſo a number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chamber's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

Samuel Eliot
Has imported in the Captains *Deverſon* and *Shand*,
A Freſh Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *India* GOODS;
A great Variety of Winter Goods
Which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, both by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market
Where may be alſo had, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and faſhionable Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.

Sarſon Belcher
Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has removed his Shop from oppoſite the Sign of the *White Horſe*, to a Shop lately improved by Mr. *Richard Draper*, Printer, oppoſite Mr. *Benjamin Church*'s Vendue, where he continues to make and ſell HATS of all ſorts as uſual.

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the Long Wharf*,
Choice *Antigua* Sugars by the Hogſhead and Tierce, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Starch, an Aſſortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Indigo, Bohea Tea, a few very good Lanthorn Leaves, Hoſiery, Wool Cards, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be ſold by Ziphion Thayer,
At the Golden-Lion, *in Cornhill,*
——*Very Cheap*——
A good and handſome red Harrateen Bed and Counterpin——very little the worſe for the Wear.

Imported and to be ſold by
Herman Brimmer,
At Ralph Inman, *Eſq;'s Store on* Greene's *Wharf*, Cheap for Caſh,
An Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon. ☞ Alſo *Ruſſia* and *Engliſh* Duck, Ticklenburg, Oznabrigs, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glaſs, Boxes of Muſtard, Ditto of Glaſs Ware, a few Cheſts of *Florence* Oil, &c. &c. &c.

A young Woman with a good Breaſt of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Family to Suckle. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown*.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H.	M.	☉ *riſes* H.	M.	☉ *ſets* H.	M.
MONDAY,	10	9	6	6	4	56
TUESDAY,	10	53	6	7	4	53
WEDNESDAY,	11	42	7	9	4	51
THURSDAY,	12	31	7	10	4	50
FRIDAY,	1	18	7	11	4	49
SATURDAY,	2	7	7	12	4	48
SUNDAY,	2	56	7	13	4	47

New & Tuesday Nights.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

N°. 554

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1765.

Meſſieurs EDES and GILL,

I Live in the Country, and am a conſtant Reader of your Paper, and I wiſh my Neighbours and others were more generally diſpoſ'd to read the Prints; eſpecially at a Seaſon when ſo much is to be ſeen relating to the true Nature of Engliſh Liberty. Amidſt the many noble Performances, of late, if you'l indulge me a Place in your Paper, I would contribute my Mite by reciting a few Notes or Remarks on the Charter, of the Liberties of the Kingdom, viz. Likewiſe tho' it be ſaid here, that the King hath given and granted theſe Liberties, yet they muſt not be underſtood as meer Emanations of Royal Favour or new Bounties granted, which the people could not juſtly challenge, or had not Right to before: For the Lord Cook, at divers Places aſſerts, and all Lawyers know, that this Charter is for the moſt Part only declaratory of the principal Grounds of the fundamental Laws and Liberties of England; and therefore it is that this charter often mentions, *jura ſua*, their Rights; and—*Libertates ſuas*, their Liberty; which ſhews they had them before, and that the ſame were now confirmed. I will venture to ſpeak my own Feelings freely, and I doubt not I ſhall ſpeak the Sentiments of Thouſands, if not of Millions, of as loyal Subjects to his preſent gracious Majeſty, as ever drew Breath, viz. That a firm Belief that our Rights and Liberties are by his Majeſty held ſacred and inviolable, is an inexpreſſible Tie on me to exert myſelf on all Occaſions in his bleſſed Majeſty's Cauſe, and to ſtand ready to lay down Life and Fortune at the very firſt Call—ever holding at the ſame Time, that Allegiance and Protection are mutual Ties. PHILOLETES.

PORTSMOUTH.

Nov. 4. Friday laſt being the firſt of November, the Day on which the fatal and never-to-be-forgotten Stamp-Act was *intended* to take Place, the Morning began with tolling all the Bells in this Town, and at Newcaſtle, Greenland, Kittery, &c. the Colours on board the Shipping in the Harbour were hoiſted half maſt, and Notice given to the Friends of *Liberty*, to attend her Funeral, which was to be at 3 o'Clock P. M. a Coffin having been previouſly prepared and neatly ornamented, on the Lid of which was wrote LIBERTY, aged 145, STAMP'D, computing from the Æra of our Forefathers landing at Plymouth from England,——and having with the greateſt Difficulty procured a *Stamp-Act* pre-printed at Boſton, (no Original having ever been ſeen in this Province) the ſame was carried to the Grave by a Perſon who preceeded the Corps.—The Proceſſion began from the State-Houſe, attended by a great Concourſe of People of all Ranks, with 2 cobrac'd Drums, and after marching through the principal Streets, it paſſed the Parade, on which Minute Guns were fired, and continued till the Corps arrived at the Place of Interment, which was about half a Mile out of Town, when after much Sorrow expreſs'd for our *expired Liberty*, a Funeral *Oration* was propounced greatly in favor of the Deceas'd, which was hardly ended before the Corps was taken up, it having been perceived that ſome Remains of Life were left, at which the Inſcription was immediately altered, and then appeared to be *Liberty Revived*—and the *Stamp Act* was thrown into the Grave and buried,—at which the Bells immediately alter'd their melancholy to a more joyful Sound, and the greateſt Pleaſure and Satisfaction were diffuſed into every Countenance. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt Decency, and in the Evening, a Number of Gentlemen aſſembled at the King's Arms Tavern, where ſeveral Healths adapted to the Occaſion, were drank, ſuch as *LIBERTY, PROPERTY*, &c &c.

The ſtamp'd Papers ſent for the Uſe of this Province are lodged in the Fort at Newcaſtle, where they are to remain as a dead inactive Lump of Matter, till they are ſent back to their native Country.

BOSTON.

Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Commemoration of the happy Deliverance of the Engliſh Nation from the Popiſh Plot, commonly called THE POWDER PLOT, the Guns at Caſtle William and at the Batteries in Town were fired at One o'Clock; as alſo on board the Men of War in the Harbour.

It has long been the Cuſtom in this Town on the Fifth of November for Numbers of Perſons to exhibit on Stages ſome Pageantry, denoting their Abhorrence of POPERY and the horrid Plot which was to have been executed on that Day in the Year 1605; theſe Shews of late Years, has been continued in the Evening, and we have often ſeen the bad Effects attending them at ſuch a Time; the Servants and Negroes would diſguiſe themſelves, and being armed with Clubs would engage each other with great Violence, whereby many came off badly wounded; in ſhort they carried it to ſuch Lengths that two Parties were created in the Town, under the Apellation of *North End* and *South-End*: But the Diſorders that had been committed from Time to Time induced ſeveral Gentlemen to try a Reconciliation between the two Parties; accordingly the Chiefs met on the Firſt of this Inſtant, and conducted that Affair in a very orderly Manner; in the Evening the Commander of the South entered into a Treaty with the Commander of the North, and after making ſeveral Overtures they reciprocally engaged in an UNION, and the former Diſtinctions to ſubſide; at the ſame Time the Chiefs with their Aſſiſtants engaged upon their Honor no Miſchiefs ſhould ariſe by their Means, and that they would prevent any Diſorders, on the 5th.—When the Day arrived the Morning was all Quietneſs,—about Noon the Pageantry, repreſenting the Pope, Devil, and ſeveral other Effigies ſignifying Tyranny, Oppreſſion, Slavery, &c. were brought on Stages from the North and South, and met in King-ſtreet, where the Union was eſtabliſhed in a very ceremonial Manner, and having given three Huzza, they interchanged Ground, the South marched to the North, and the North to the South, parading thro' the Streets until they again met near the Court-Houſe: The whole then proceeded to the Tree of Liberty, under the Shadow of which they refreſhed themſelves for a while, and then retreated to the Northward, agreeable to their Plan;—they reached Copp's Hill before 6 o'Clock, where they halted, and having enkindled a Fire, the whole Pageantry was committed to the Flames and conſumed: This being finiſhed every Perſon was requeſted to retire to their reſpective Homes.—It muſt be noticed to the Honor of all thoſe concerned in this Buſineſs that every Thing was conducted in a moſt regular Manner, and ſuch Order obſerved as could hardly be expected among a Concourſe of ſeveral Thouſand People—all ſeemed to be joined, agreeable to their principal Motto *Lively Unity*—The Leaders, Mr. McIntoſh from the South, and Mr. Swift from the North, appeared in Military Habits, with ſmall Canes reſting on their Left Arms, having Muſick in Front and Flank; their Aſſiſtants appeared alſo diſtinguiſhed with ſmall Reeds, then the reſpective Corps followed, among whom were a great Number of Perſons in Rank: Theſe with the Spectators filled the Streets; not a Club was ſeen among the whole, nor was any Negro allowed to approach near the Stages;—after the Conflagration the Populace retired, and the Town remained the whole Night in better Order than it had ever been on this Occaſion—Many Gentlemen ſeeing the Affair ſo well conducted, contributed to make up a handſome Purſe to entertain thoſe that carried it on.—This Union, and one other more extenſive, may be look'd upon as the (perhaps the only) happy Effects ariſing from the S—pA—t.*

On the fatal Firſt of November, 1765, was publiſhed, a caricatura Print, repreſenting the deplorable State of America, and under what Influence her Ruin is attempted.——At the Top is a Figure repreſenting France, holding in one Hand a Purſe of Money to a Comet, marked with a Jack-Boot, and out of her Mouth a Label, by which we find ſhe actuates the Star to ſhed its baneful Influence on Britannia; who preſents a Box to America, telling her it is the St*p A—t: but on it is wrote *Pandora's Box* (which, according to the Poets, was fill'd with all Kinds of Calamities). America, who is in deep Diſtreſs, calls out to Minerva to ſecure her, *for ſhe abhors it as Death!* Minerva (i. e. Wiſdom) forbids her taking it, and points to Liberty, who is expiring at the Feet of America with a Label proper to his Extremity. Cloſe by is a fair Tree, inſcribed to Liberty; at whoſe Root grows a Thiſtle, from under it creeps a Viper and infixes its Sting in the Side of Liberty.—Mercury (who ſignifies Commerce) reluctantly leaves America, as is expreſſed by the Label.—Boreas, near the Comet, blows a violent Guſt full upon the Tree of Liberty; againſt which Loyalty leans, and expreſſes her Fear of loſing her Support.—Behind, a Number of Ships haul'd up and to be ſold; a Crowd of Sailors diſmiſs'd, with Labels proper to them. On the other Side a Gallows, with this Inſcription, *For Entertainment for Stamp Men*: A Number of theſe Gentlemen, with Labels expreſſing various Sentiments on the Occaſion. At the Bottom is a Coat of Arms, proper for the St*p M—n.

The above to be Sold by *Nathaniel Hurd*, near the Town Houſe.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES.

ON a Motion made, and ſeconded by divers Members, RESOLVED, That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to the Committee who were appointed to meet the ſeveral Committees from the Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes in the ſeveral Colonies on this Continent, to conſult together on the preſent Circumſtances of the Colonies, and the Difficulties to which they are and muſt be reduced by the Operation of the late Acts of Parliament, for levying Duties and Taxes on the Colonies; and to conſider of a general and humble Addreſs to His Majeſty and Parliament to implore Relief—for their very judicious and faithful diſcharge of ſaid Truſt.——

The Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Tueſday laſt, made Choice of DENNIS DU BERDT, Eſq; of the City of London, Merchant, to be a ſpecial Agent.

We hear the Inſtructions given to the Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Towns within this Province, are to be inſerted in the Journal of the Houſe. For which Reaſon ſome of them that have been ſent to be publiſhed in the News-Papers are omitted.

We hear that Thurſday the Fifth of December next, is appointed by Authority to be obſerved as a Day of Public Thankſgiving throughout the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Ame & Eliza^b. Cuming,

Inform their Cuſtomers, and others,

That they have Removed from their Shop the Corner of Queen Street, to one lately improv'd by Mrs. *Anna Adams*, oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe;

Where they have to ſell juſt imported,

YEllow-ground Brocades, white figured Tabby; brown Paduſoy; green mantua Silks; black, coloured, plain, flowered and ſpotted Sattens; pelong ditto; large fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Ballandine Silk; Paduſoy Satteen; Sarſenet and figured Ribbons; Pans; pewter faſhion'd French Necklaces and Earings Stone Earings and Necklaces; Garnet ditto; Sleeve Buttons, paſte, ſhoe, knee and ſtock Buckles; ſtone Broaches; long knee Buckles; horn and Tortoiſhel Combs and Caſes; Tooth Briſhes; Waſh Balls and Caſes; French Chalk; Powder Boxes and Puffs; plain and ſcented Hair Powder; Almond Powder; Bags for Hair; Mens and Womens ſilk and worſted Hoſe; Men and Womens ſilk Gloves; Womens Kid and grained Lamb ditto; womens Lamb and Kid Mitts, Mens Buck and Dogſkin Gloves; Velvet Masks; Silver Head Flowers; white and ſilver, purple and ſilver, and pink and ſilver Tippets; ſilk Trimmings of all colours; grey Ermine, white and ſpotted with red and white and ſpotted with black ditto; Bruſſels Mecklin and Blond Lace, black bone Lace; Concomb Lawns; Cambricks, Threads, Pound Pins, Footings, Silk Laces, printed Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cap Wire, Muſlin Gauze, plain flowered and corded Catgut, chapt and Satin Hatts & Bonets flower'd Mode Patches, Court Plaiſter, Meſſage Cards, Pitch and Snuff Boxes, Silver Thimbles, Sciſſors black and white bugles Satin and Stuff Shoes, Muffs and Tippets, Stock Tape—Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Soughton's Elixer, Teeth Tincture and Powder, Tincture for the Tooth Ach—Tammies, Caſſimarcoes, &c.

The STAMP ACT to be Sold by EDES and GILL.

** Stamp act 440 Vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2 For Lord Bute 449 Vide the Act page 53.

BOSTON, *November* 11.

Friday last His Excellency the Governor was pleased to Prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to Wednesday the 15th Day of *January* next, having first made the following SPEECH to both Houses of Assembly, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and vide Pa. 288 & 325 anew

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Was so determined to let the Business of this part of the Session pass on without any Interruption from me, that I have postponed doing myself Justice in a Matter in which I think I have been much injured. But as it has not been my Intention to pass it over in Silence, and therefore seem to admit the Justice of the charge. I take this Opportunity to make the following Expostulation.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Your Answer to my Speech is conceived in Terms so different from what you have been used to address me with, that I know not how to account for it, but from the disorder'd State of the Province, which affects its very Councils. I shall therefore avoid reasoning upon the unfair Arguments and groundless Insinuations which have been made Use of to misrepresent me: Time and their own Insufficiency will effectually confute them: Time will make you, Gentlemen, sensible how much you were deceived when you were prevailed upon to give a Sanction to so injurious a Treatment of me. ‖

What have I done to deserve this? I have happen'd to be the Governor of this Province at a Time when the Parliament has thought proper to enact a Taxation of the Colonies: It is not pretended that I have promoted this Tax; nor can it with any Truth be pretended that I have had it in my Power to have opposed it by any Means whatsoever. However when the Act was pass'd it brought upon me a necessary Duty which, it seems, did not coincide with the Opinions of the People. This is my Offence; but it is really the Offence of my Office; and against that you should have expressed your Resentment and not against my Person. If I could have dispensed with my Duty perhaps I might have pleased you; but then I must have condemned myself and been condemned by my Royal Master. I cannot purchase your Favour at so dear a Rate.

I will however own, if it will please you, that I acted with more Zeal for you than Prudence towards myself: I have thought it your Duty to submit to this Act until you could get it repealed; I have thought that a Submission to it would be the readiest Means to obtain a Repeal: I have thought that a Disobedience of it would be productive of more Hurt to you than a Submission to it: I have urged these Things earnestly because I thought them of great Importance to you; but still I have acted with a regard to Truth and with an upright Intention. I may be mistaken in my Apprehension of this Matter; but the Time is yet to come when it shall appear that I am so. If it should be so, as I heartily wish it may, an Error of Judgment with a good Will and a fair Meaning does not deserve a severe Reprehension; much less does it deserve it before it really appears to be an Error.

You seem to be displeased with my making the Opposition to the Execution of the Act of Parliament a Business of the Provincial Legislature: But, Gentlemen, you should consider that it was in Pursuance of the unanimous Advice of a very full Council that I called you together for this very Purpose: It was necessary for me to explain the Cause of your Meeting; and I could not avoid being explicit upon the Subject, consistent with my Sense of my Duty. I should have thought myself very inexcusable if I had foreseen Dangers to the Province like to arise from the Behaviour of the People and not have warned you against them: This would have been using you unkindly indeed: But I could not be so indifferent about the Welfare of this Government. I have therefore acquitted myself; I have delivered my own Soul; and you will remember that if any Consequences disagreeable to you shall happen, I have not been wanting in guarding you against them. If there shall be none such, so much the better; I shall be well pleased to find myself mistaken.

To justify your unkind Treatment of me you charge me with Unkindness towards the Province. This is no uncommon Practice: But let us see in the present Case how it is founded. You intimate that if I had had the Love and Concern for the People which I profess, I should have expressed my Sentiments of the Act early enough to those whose Influence brought it into Being. But from whence do you learn that I have had any Opportunity to express such Sentiments? Do you imagine that I take the Liberty of obtruding my Advice to His Majesty's Ministers unasked and unexpected, and in a Business belonging to a Department with which I have not the honor to correspond? I have never neglected any Opportunity to serve the Province in those Offices to which I have a right to app'y, and have taken as great Liberty in so doing as perhaps any Governor whatsoever: But in this Business I have had no Pretence to interpose; nor do I believe any Governor in America has presumed to express his Sentiments against the Act in Question.

You charge me with casting a Reflection on the Loyalty of the Province, by wresting my Words to a Meaning which it is not easy to conceive how they could be thought to bear. No one, Gentlemen, has been louder to proclaiming the Loyalty of this Province than I myself have; I have boasted of it; I have prided myself in it: And I trust the Time will come when I shall do so again. For I hope that the Estimate of this People will not be formed from a Review of the present Times, which in my Opinion have been made much more difficult than they need have been. But this Fermentation must subside, tho' it is not easy at present to say when or in what Manner; and the Province will be restored to its former Peace & Reputation.

If I wanted to apologise for my general Conduct in this Government, I need only apply to your Registers, where I should find frequent Instances of the Approbation of my Administration. And, so far as an upright Intention and a diligent Exercise of my Abilities will go, I have deserved them. It is not much above a Year since you thought proper by a special Request to desire me to be your Advocate for particular Purposes: If I was at Liberty to make publick my Execution of that Commission, I should make those blush who would persuade you that I am not a real Friend to the Interests and especially to the Trade of this People. ‖ Nothing is better understood at Home than my Attachment to this Province: The public Offices where my Letters are filed are full of Proofs of it; and there is not a Minister of State, whom I have had the Honour to correspond with, who does not know I am far from being unfriendly to the Province or indifferent to it's Interests.

But, Gentlemen, you will make me cautious how I force my Services upon you: Not that I intend to desert the Cause of the Province; I shall still serve it by all Means in my Power. And really, Gentlemen, if you will permit me to give you one Piece of Advice more, you may possibly stand in such Need of Advocates as to make it not prudent for you to cast off any of your natural and profest Friends: For such I am and shall always be in Wishes and private Offices, whether you will allow me to appear publickly in that Character or not. The Pains which are taken to disunite the General Court must have bad Consequences, more or less: But they shall not prevent me pursuing such Measures as I shall think most conducive to the the general Welfare of the Province.

Council-Chamber,
Nov. 8, 1765.

Fra. Bernard.

TO BE SOLD,

By S. A. Otis,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock;

NEW Flour, 4od *Philadelphia* Iron Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Pepper, Starch, Mustard, Bohea Tea, Whale & Spermaceti Oyl, Choice Dumb Fish, Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines, &c.

BEst Pistol Powder, Shot, Window Glass, 3d 4d 6d 8d 10 & 20d Nails Steel, Allum, Copperas, Ticklingburg & Oznabrigs Twine, English Duck No. 1 to 4. Russia Duck, and Cordage.

NOTICE is hereby given to those *Persons who were Licenced to sell Tea, Coffee, and China Ware, for the County of* Suffolk, *the Year past. That the Subscriber will give his Attendance at his House in Sudbury-Street, on Monday and Tuesday the* 18th *and* 19th *of this Instant* November, *in order to receive the Duties that have arisen on said Articles.*

JOHN COTTON.

N. B. *A Number of People not having settled with the Former for more than Eighteen Months past, begs their punctual Attendance.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON;

BEST *Bohea and Hyson* TEA, *Spices of all Sorts, Salt Petre, Boxes* 15 & 18 *Inch London Pipes, Best Young and Durham's Mustard, Powder and Stone blue, and best French Indigo, Poland Starch, Wines in Quarter Casks, choice Stone Lime, Rappee Snuff, a compleat Assortment of China Glass and Delph Ware, Crates of Apothecaries Phials, Salt Fish, Copperas, Florence Oyl, Pins No* 4 & 12, *japann'd Ware, Chimney Tyle, Mahogany Tea Chests, and many other Articles, cheap for Cash.*

ALL *Persons who owe Monies to Mr.* James Rivington, *of* New-York, *are hereby desired (as speedily as may be) to pay the same to* Benjamin Kent, *in* Boston, *Esq; Attorney to the said* James Rivington.

TO BE LETT,

A House in King-Street; Inquire of the Printers. 000000, vide the Ad pa. 53

To be Sold by Publick Vendue on Thursday next, at XII o'Clock, at the King's Head Tavern, Head of *Hancock's* Wharff;

THE Schooner *Fortune*, double-deck'd, now laying at Mr *Lee's* Wharff at the North Part of *Boston*, burthen 100 Tons and an half, all new found, excepting the Sails, and may be fitted for the Sea in a few Days, being a fine well-built Vessel.

N B. The Inventory of her Appurtenances may be seen any Day before the Sale at *Deshon's* Vendue Room.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long Wharff, Tuesday the 19th Instant;

A Quantity of Choice Starch in Casks, from 50 to 120 weight—To be put up in Lots to suit the Purchasers.

The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge;

HAS imported in the last Ships from *London*,

An Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

CASH for FLAXSEED,

Given by *Robert Bell*; Inquire at *Lewis* and *Bant's* Shop in Cornhill.

To be Sold by *Joseph Palmer* and Company, at their Store on *Minot's* T,—A few Hogsheads of choice Sugars.

ALL *Persons indebted to the late Company of* Cushing *and* Newman, *are desired to come to a speedy Settlement with the surviving Partner*, Jonathan Cushing, *who Notifies his Customers, That the Business is carried on at the same Shop as usual—Where may be had, a general Assortment of European Goods, suitable to all Seasons—cheap for Cash.*

BOSTON, November 9, 1765.

HAVING received a Request from a Number of the Proprietors of the Township of *New-Boston*, so called, lying Back of *North Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, to call a Meeting of said Proprietors, to act upon the following Articles, *viz.*

To consider of, determine and do what may be proper to confirm the Transactions of the Propriety in Time past, the Books and Papers being destroyed.

To grant such Sums of Money as shall be necessary to pay the Arrears of the Propriety, and to defray such other Charges as have arisen and may arise in building and finishing the Mills, and what else may be thought proper to be done for the Benefit of the Proprietors.

THESE are therefore to Notify the Proprietors of said Township, to meet at the British Coffee House in *Boston*, on the Tenth Day of *December* next, at Three a Clock Afternoon, for the Purposes aforesaid, and also to chuse a new Clerk if they think proper, and to grant the old one such Allowances for his past Services as they shall see meet.

WILL^m. STORY, Pro'rs. Clerk.

To Jonathan Ashley, *jun'r. one of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land called* The Gore, *which was granted to the Proprietors of* Fall-Town, *and lies adjoining to* Bernardstown *original Grant East, to* Deerfield *South, to* Colrain *West, to the Province Line North.*

Whereas Application has been made to me the Subscriber by *Thomas Williams, Jonathan Ashley, Jonathan Ashley, jun. Joseph Bernard,* and *Bridget Burt*, Proprietors of said Tract of Land, requesting a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of *January* next, at the House of *David Hall*, Innholder, at One of the Clock.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, and Treasurer for said Proprietors.—2dly. To agree upon some Method for laying out said Land, to each Proprietor his Part.—3dly. To raise any Sums of Money necessary for defraying the Charges which shall arise, and do any that may be necessary to lay out or settle said Lands.—4thly. To agree upon some Method for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors for Time to come.

THESE are therefore to direct and impower you to notify the Proprietors of the aforesaid Tract of Land to meet at the Time and Place above mentioned, and do what they think proper upon the before mentioned Articles. And this shall be your Warrant therefor.

Elijah Williams, Just. Pac.

Deerfield, October 26, 1765.

IN Pursuance of the Directions of the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the above described Tract of Land, that they meet at the Time and Place above mentioned, to act on the above Articles. *Jonathan Ashley, jun'r.*

‖ This is the reverse of truth, for Time continually brings forth new Proofs of his Implacable enmity to this whole People & Constitution, for Proof See his Letters Page 463 & Vol. 2 & Page 831 & Vol. 2

‖ See Vol. 2 Page 163 & Pa. 831 & Vol. 2 where his Implacable hatred to this People will fully appear

1. vide page 244

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

By the quantity of Broadcloth made, and making in this province, we make no doubt but we shall soon see the greatest part of the principal gentlemen in this city dress'd in Home made cloth: who, to their honour be it spoken, have got, or are getting suits of it ready for the severe season which is approaching.

Our good friends at home have a mind we shall not want for stamped paper, for they have sent us another unwelcome load by captain Budden, and it was yesterday put on board the Sardine man of war, captain Hawker, he being the only person here, at present, that chooses to have any thing to do with that commodity.

The person appointed distributor of stamps for Halifax, has declared he will not act in that office so detestable to every American.

The following will shew how justly the Inhabitants of New Brunswick, in the Province of New Jersey, resented the Conduct of their Townsman Mr O—g—n a Commissioner at the late Congress; who, together with —Jauvres Mr R—gers of Handwick, in this Province, are the only Gentlemen who were impowered to act, that refused signing the Resolves, Remonstrances and Petitions of that respectable Body.

New-Brunswick, October 29, 1765.

THIS morning, on an eminence in this city, was hung the effigy of a wretch, who on a late solemn occasion, subtilly procured himself an employment, and at once shewed the wickedness and dirtiness of his head, and the vileness and rancour of his heart, by basely betraying that important trust—Papers denoting his horrid crime were affixed to his breast, and from his mouth hung labels expressing such words and sentiments, as may well be supposed to come from the lips of such an abandoned miscreant in his last moments. The Figure is to hang all day, and in the evening will be attended by all true sons of freedom, to a funeral pile erected on the common, where it will be reduced to ashes, amidst the acclamations of the beholders.

May such be the fate of every vile traitor, in whatever sphere they move! may they live despised! die unpitied! and if they are remembered, let that remembrance only increase the detestation of posterity.

This signal act of justice, (tho' we own the object almost too low for resentment) will however, we think, evince the neighbouring colonies, that neither the dirty insinuation of pimps and pandars, nor the frowns of power, have been as yet, able to extinguish the spirit of liberty in the province of New Jersey.

NEW YORK, November 4.

The late extraordinary and unprecedented Preparations in Fort George, and the securing of the Stamp'd Paper in that Garrison, having greatly alarmed and displeas'd the Inhabitants of this City, a vast Number of them assembled last Friday Evening in the Commons, from whence they marched down the Fly, (preceeded by a Number of Lights,) and having stop'd a few Minutes at the Coffee House, proceeded to the Fort Walls, where they broke open the Stable of the L—t G—r, took out his Coach, and after carrying the same thro' the principal Streets of the City, in Triumph march'd to the Commons, where a Gallows was erected; on one End of which was suspended the Effigy of the Person whose Property the Coach was; in his right Hand he held a stamp'd Bill of Lading, and on his Breast was affix'd a Paper with the following Inscription, *The Rebel Drummer in the Year 1715*: At his Back was fixed a Drum, the Badge of his Profession; at the other End of the Gallows hung the Figure of the Devil, a proper Companion for the other, as 'tis suppos'd it was intirely at his Instigation he acted: After they had hung there a considerable Time, they carried the Effigies, with the Gallows intire, being preceeded by the Coach, in a grand Procession to the Gate of the Fort, where it remained for some Time, from whence it was remov'd to the Bowling Green, under the Muzzles of the Fort Guns, where a Bon-Fire was immediately made, and the Drummer, Devil, Coach, &c. were consumed amidst the Acclamations of some Thousand Spectators, and we make no Doubt, but the L—t G—r, and his Friends, had the Mortification of viewing the whole Proceeding from the Ramparts of the Fort: But the Business of the Night not being yet concluded, the whole Body proceeded with the greatest Decency and good Order to Vaux Hall, the House of M—r J—s, who, it was reported, was a Friend to the Stamp Act, and had been over officious in his Duty, from whence they took every individual Artical, to a very considerable Amount; and having made another Bon Fire, the whole was consumed in the Flames, to the great Satisfaction of every Person present; after which they dispers'd, and every Man went to his respective Habitation. The whole Affair was conducted with such Decorum, that not the least Accident happened.

The next Evening another very considerable Body assembled at the same Place, having been inform'd that the L—t G—r had qualified himself for the Distribution of the Stamp'd Paper, were determined to march to the Fort, in order to insist upon his delivering into their Hands, or to declare that he would not undertake to distribute the same; but before this Resolution could be executed, the Minds of the People, were eas'd by the L—t G—'s sending the following Declaration from the Fort, viz.

THE Lieut. Governor declares he will do nothing in Relation to the stamps, but leave it to Sir Henry Moore, to do as he pleases on his Arrival.

Council-Chamber, November 2, 1765.

By Order of His Honour,

Gw. Banyar, D. Cl. Con.

NEWPORT, November 4.

We hear, that Five Hundred Pounds, is offered in New York, for finding out any Villain who shall presume to make Use of S—d P—r.

Last Friday, the Day appointed for the Stamp Act's taking Place in America, was similar to a Description in Addison's Cato:—"The Dawn was overcast, and heavily in Clouds brought on the Day the great, the important Day! big with the Fate of ruin'd Trade, and Loss of Liberty!"—The drowsy Dawn usher'd in the gloom-ey'd Morn with a sable Veil, wild Horror threaten'd the wide Vault of Heaven—the glorious Sun was darken'd,—and Nature seem'd herself to languish!—The Sons of Freedom sunk beneath the horrid Gloom, and every one was struck with Melancholy at the approaching Funeral of their departed, beloved Friend, LIBERTY! whose Obsequies Multitudes were now preparing to attend.

Summon'd by Death's clanking Knell, the Funeral began to move at 12 o'Clock, from the Crown Coffee-House, towards the Burying Ground.—The Concourse of Mourners and Spectators was prodigious, consisting of Persons of all Ranks, from the highest even down to the Blacks, who seem'd, from a Sense of their Masters Sufferings, to join the Mourning Course. The Procession was solemn; and with sullen Tread, and heavy Hearts, at length arrived at the Place of of Interment, where the Mourners were about taking their LAST FAREWELL of their old Friend LIBERTY.——"Oh!——LIBERTY!——Oh! FREEDOM!——Oh! where art thou going?—my ruin'd Country!"——The mournful Aspiration was scarcely utter'd, when a Son of LIBERTY, emerging from the horrid Gloom of Despair, addressed himself thus:——"Oh LIBERTY! the Darling of my Soul!——GLORIOUS LIBERTY! admir'd, ador'd by all true Britons!——LIBERTY dead! it cannot be!"——A Groan was then heard, as if coming from the Coffin; and upon closer Attention, it proved to be a Trance, for Old FREEDOM was not dead.—The Goddess Britannia had order'd a Guardian Angel to snatch Old FREEDOM from the Jaws of frozen Death, to the Orb of the reviving Sun, to remain invulnerable from the Attacks of lawless Tyranny and Oppression.—But what Pen can convey an Idea of the glorious Appearance Old LIBERTY made on his Flight towards the Sun;——That Moment he ascended, the God of Day appear'd in his greatest Beauty, the Clouds dispersed, and once more clear'd the Face of Heaven.

The Afternoon was spent in Rejoicing, and Bells ringing—The Court House was ornamented with the Ensigns of Loyalty—and the Evening Song was,

The Birthright of Britons is FREEDOM,
The contrary is worse than Death's Pang,
HUZZA for GEORGE the Third.

CHORUS. *Britannia's Sons despise Slavery,*
And dare to be nobly free!

BOSTON, November 11.

Extract of a Letter from Newport, dated last Friday.

"*A Vessel arrived here last Evening from New-York, and by a Gentleman who came Passenger, we are informed, that great Tumults and Uneasiness in Consequence of Apprehensions that the Stamped Papers would be distributed, subsisted in that City the latter End of last Week and Beginning of this. A great Number of People assembled on Saturday Evening, whom the Civil Officers endeavoured to appease, by assuring them the L—t G—r would not have any Concern with the Stamped Papers, and his Declaration to that Purpose subscribed by himself, was read among them; but this was not sufficient Satisfaction, they were determined to have the Stamped Papers out of the Fort, and appointed Tuesday Evening for that Purpose, posting up on Sunday and Monday Advertisements in different Parts of the City, inviting all Friends of Liberty to join them, as they were determined to storm the Fort. They accordingly mustered at the Time, arrived; upon which the Mayor and Aldermen went to the Lieut. Governor, and informed him of the People's Intention, and that it was absolutely impossible to appease them; for they were determined to storm the Fort. The Governor then inform'd the Mayor and Aldermen, that if they would attend at the Fort Gate the Paper should be delivered them; they accordingly soon after accompanied with a prodigious Concourse of People of all Ranks, attended at the Gate of the Fort, when the Governor ordered the Paper to be given up to them; and upon the Reception of it, gave three Cheers, carried it to the City-Hall, and dispersed.—After which Tranquility was restored to the City.*"——

We hear from Connecticut, that the Petitions agreed on by the Congress, have been approved of by the General Assembly of that Colony, and ordered to be signed by their Committee, and forwarded immediately to Great-Britain. The Reason of the Committee of Connecticut's not signing at New-York, was their being ordered first to Report to the Assembly. We hear the other Provinces are like to agree in the same Petitions. The seven Colonies which have already Petitioned are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Government of New-Castle Kent & Sussex on Delaware. The Commissioners from New-York agreed to the Resolves and Petitions, but were obliged to Report to their Assemblies, from whence there is no Doubt they will be transmitted.

We hear from Nova-Scotia, that a Quantity of Stamped Papers and Parchments being sent by the Distributor of Stamps at Halifax, to a Deputy at Liverpool, the People hearing thereof, obliged the Deputy to surrender them up, which they put in a Bundle and burnt.

We hear that Lieut. Gov. Drummer has applied to his Council for Monies to raise an Independant Company of Well Diggers and Pioneers, but they having refused, 'tis tho't he will send John Cogwell Saphead his Privy Councellor for Appeals Express to the Commander in Chief of Fort Gulliver, to borrow a Detachment of his foreign Dragoons.

A Number of Magistrates in Virginia, thinking themselves compelled by the strongest Motives of Honor and Virtue, to decline acting as Justices of the Peace from the first of November, and have accordingly resigned.

Time will discover whether Indian Jacob, or the great Fisherman, is the best Prognosticator.

We are inform'd that Seventy of the principal Merchants of New-York have come to the following laudable Resolutions, viz

I. TO IMPORT NO GOODS FROM ENGLAND UNLESS THE STAMP ACT BE REPEALED.

II. TO COUNTERMAND ALL ORDERS ALREADY SENT FOR SPRING GOODS.

III. TO SELL NO GOODS FROM ENGLAND ON COMMISSION.

IV. TO BUY NONE FROM STRANGERS THAT MAY BE SENT OUT.

Five Hogsheads of *Dorchester*

Bottled ALE, to be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday next, at XII o'Clock Forenoon, at the Wine Cellar King-Street, South Side of the Exchange.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Camblets, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hats, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, a Brocade Silk Gown, and other Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings:

A Fine Assortment of Irish Hollands, 3 4, 7 8, 4 4 & 6 4 Cotton Checks, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Dowlas, Bed Ticks, Thread Hose, Ozenbrigs, coloured Threads, Diaper Table Cloths, Callicoes and Chintzes, Silk Cravats, Tartans, black blue crimson and cloth-coloured Plushes, large Floor Carpets, Leather Breeches, Writing Paper, Bottles of Snuff, Fish Hooks, Brass Kettles, Mould Candles, Cake of Draws, Blackwalnut Frame Chairs, English [illegible], Cartoons and Harlots Progress under Glass, Books, &c.

N. B. Any of the above Articles will be Sold at private Sale, where constant Attendance is given.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris

Next Door to the Red Ly[illegible]

This Evening, and Next Thursd[illegible]

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, [illegible]
nens, Garlix, Checks, Ozenbrigs, [illegible]
Buttons, Silk and Linnen Handkerchie[illegible]
mens Hats, Paper, Desks, Tables, [illegible]
Glass, very good Quadrant, Men and [illegible]
ing Apparel, Feather Beds, and sundry [illegible]

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOS[illegible]*

ENTERED IN[illegible]

Whipple from Rhode Island; Bun[illegible]
gers, Gorham, Badger and Parker fr[illegible]
Cobb from Quebec; Gray from New[illegible]
from St. Vincents; Crocker from H[illegible]
from Porto-Rico; Annis from Mont[illegible]
from Grenada; Mackey from Land[illegible]

Buried in the Town of Boston, [illegible] out in
Eleven Whites. NO Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches Ten.

High Waters at Boston, for the present Week.

Monday, 8 m. aft.	10	Friday, 18 m. aft.	1
Tuesday, 53 m. aft.	10	Saturday 7 m. aft.	2
Wednesday 40 m. aft.	11	Lord's day, 56 m aft	2
Thursday, 31 m aft.	12	New D. 12th Day, Night.	

Lieutenant, Gov. Colden ‖ Major James ‖ Stamp Papers ‖ vide the Circular Letter and Margin page 180 ‖ vide the Act page 53.

Joſhua Gardner

and Company,

At the CROWN and COMB, in Corohill, have juſt imported in Capt. *Coffin*, from *London*, a large Aſſortment of Goods, which they intend to ſell at the very loweſt prices for Caſh, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

A large Aſſortment of low priz'd middling and ſuperfine Broad Cloths, German Serges, Yorkſhire Plains, Bath Beavers, Bearſkins, Ratteens, Drapery and Colcheſter Bayes, Shag Duffils, fine ditto, Blankets, white Flannels, ſtript Swanſkins, Kerſeys, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, flower'd Ruſſels, Everlaſtings, brocaded Stuffs, Bird eyed ditto, flower'd Venetians, plain and ſtript Camb'ets, Silverets, Brunets, Miſſinets, Chequerets, ſuperfine colour'd Grapes, white Dimity, Fuſtians, Duroys, ſilk & worſted Sagathees, Iriſh Linnens, Iriſh Sheeting, 7 8 Garlix, Dowlaſs, Manchester Checks, ſtript Cottons, Diaper and Damaſk Table Cloths, cotton Counterpains, Ruſſia and Clouting Diapers, Ruſſia Linnens, 7-8 & yard wide clear Lawns, flower'd Lawns, 7-8 & yard wide Cambricks, thick Muſlin, ſilk linnen and kenting Handkerchiefs, black Barcelona Cravats, black and coloured gauze Handkerchiefs, Furniture Checks, Nonſopret, Callicoes and Chints, moſq'd Bengals, pink and ſilver purple and ſilver white and ſilver Turbens & Tippets, neweſt faſhion crimſon and white pucker'd Bonnets, ſilver and ſilk Head flowers, plain pucker'd and lac'd Sattin Hats, chip Hats and Bonnets, plain & flower'd Gauze, ſtript Luteſtrings, black Alamodes, black Capuchine Silks, Snail Trimmings, black Taffities, Homers black Velvet, Womens and Childrens Stays, pink ſattin Shoes, Engliſh worſted ditto, Crewels, Engliſh Worſted, Men Women and Childrens thread cotton and worſted Hoſe all Colours, Breeches Patterns, black white and pink ſilk Mitts, glaz'd coloured Lamb Mitts, Mens coloured Gloves, white Lamb and Kid ditto, Ribbons, Pins, Tapes, ſewing Silks, Needles, Quality Bindings, London Shoe ditto, Garterings, Silk Ferrets, Stay Cord & Braid, white and brown Buckrams, Wax Threads, Scotch ditto, Stay Laces, Knee Straps, Scarf Twiſt, Metal and Twiſt Buttons, Cap Wire, French Necklaces, black and white Lace, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Wafers, Paper Hangings, horn and ivory Combs, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento; with a large Aſſortment of hard Ware Goods, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.

☞ *Choice Sperma Cati Candles, and a few Quintals of Table Fiſh.*

Samˡ. Eliot,

Has imported in the Captains *Deverſon* and *Shand*;

A freſh Aſſortment

of *Engliſh* and *India* Goods; a

Great Variety of Winter Goods

particularly,

Which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, both by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market. Where may be alſo had, Bohea Tea and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and faſhionable Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

At Warehouſe, No. 14 *on the Long Wharff, adjoining Mr.* Savage's;

New Flour, and *Philadelphia* Bar Iron—and a few Barrels of extra fine Flour for Paſte.

We the Subſcribers, appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Thomas Hutchinſon, *Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Mr.* Joſeph Badger, *late of* Boſton, *Painter, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed ſaid Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.*——GIVE NOTICE, *That we ſhall attend that Service at the Houſe of Mr.* Thomas Hubbart, *in King Street*, Boſton, *on the laſt Tueſday in this and five following Months, from ſix to Eight o' Clock P. M.*

SAMUEL DOWNE,
JOHN GORE.

October 26th, 1765.

TO be Sold by Public Vendue,

by Order of the Superior Court, on Tueſday the 10th Day of *December* next—All the Real Eſtate of *Samuel Allen*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceas'd, conſiſting of a Dwelling Houſe and Land, ſituate in Ann Street, *Boſton*; alſo Houſhold Furniture, &c.—The Sale to be at ſaid Houſe, at Three o'Clock, P. M.

Scott & Gill,

HAVE juſt Imported, and are now ſelling at their Shop at the Head of the Town-Dock;

A General Aſſortment of Braſs,

Pewter and Iron Wares; Nails of all ſorts; Engliſh and German Steel; Smith's Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Wool and Cotton Cards; Grindſtones of all Sizes, &c. &c. &c. Alſo Bar and Pigg Iron, Nail Rods and new Iron Hoops, cheap for Caſh.

Choice dumb FISH, to be ſold By S. A. Otis,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock;

Choice dumb FISH, to be ſold at *Wheelwright* and *Barnard's* Cooperage, at Oliver's Dock.——ALSO, *Jamaica* and Merchantable FISH.

Caleb Blanchard,

In Union-Street, *Boſton*,

Has juſt imported in the late Ships from *London*, and ſells by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Prices, a large Aſſortment of Goods; among which are the following:

A great Variety of ſuperfine faſhionable Cloths, middling Cloths, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver Sergers, Cambletts, many Kinds of Worſted and Silk and Worſted Stuffs for Womens Gowns, ſprigg'd and plain Sattins, Capuchin Silks and Trimmings, genteel Brocades and other Silks, Blankets, Bayes, Flannels, Wilton Cloths, German Serge, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Drawboys, Cotton Counterpains, Checks, Iriſh and Hambro Linnens of all Widths, Hoſiery, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, a great Variety of very genteel and neweſt Faſhion Bonnets, ſilk and worſted Damaſk for Beds, with all ſorts of Piece Goods generally imported to this Market, too many to be here enumerated.——Alſo Engliſh and Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg, a good Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, Felt and Caſtor Hatts, Hat Trimmings, &c. &c.

A Parcel of IRISH LINNENS,

juſt imported, and to be ſold very low, by

Lewis & Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Conſignment
Where alſo may be had,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Choice BOHEA TEA,

by the Hundred or ſmaller Quantity, Pepper, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be Sold by

Baker & Bridgham,

At their Shop in Union Street.

Alſo, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported in Capts. *Coffin* and *Hunter*, *at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.*

Sarſon Belcher,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed his Shop, from oppoſite the Sign of the White Horſe, to a Shop lately improved by Mr. *Richard Draper* Printer, oppoſite Mr. *Benjamin Church's* Vendue, where he continues to Make and Sell Hats of all ſorts as uſual.

European and India Goods, imported and to be Sold by *Jonathan Jackſon*, at his Store in *Newbury-Port*—Where he will ſupply Country Traders and others, upon as good Terms for Caſh, as can be had at *Boſton* or *Portſmouth*.

Choice Weſt India Rum,

To be ſold by POOL & CLARKE, at their Store lower End *Green's* Wharff;

Where may be had, Liſbon and Payal Wines, New-England Rum by the Quantity or ſingle Caſk, new Flour, a ſmall Parcel Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A double-deck'd Brig, about 150 Tons Burthen, well built, two Years old, with her Stores as ſhe came from Sea. Enquire of *Samuel Howes*, at Store No. 8 on the Long Wharf.

Imported from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

Daniel Parker,

GOLDSMITH,

At his Shop next Door to Samuel Grant, *Eſq'r; in Union-Street*, BOSTON,

A variety of Goldſmiths, Jewellers & Watch-makers Tools and Wares, *viz.*

Cypher'd Earing & button chriſtials, with cyphers for ditto	Aſſortment of files
	Penny wts. and grains
Brilliant earing top & drop chriſtials	A variety of round and ſquare beſt fine quality ſteel ſhoe & knee chaſes
Round & ſquare brilliant button ſtones	and tongues
	Forging & raiſing anvils
Buckle and locket ſtones	for tankards, cans and
Cypher'd ring ſtones	cream-pots
Brilliant ditto	Spoon teaſts plain ditto
Garnet, amethyſts, and topaz ring ſtones	Sparhawks or beck irons
	Death head and heart in
Neat Diamond Rings	hand ring ſwages
Diamond ring ſparks	Plain ditto
Chriſtial ditto	Forging and planniſhing
Neat ſtone, ſhoe, knee & ſtock buckles, with bolom	hammers
	Hand viſes, ſhears, clock
brooches	and watch plyers
Red & white foyl, amethyſt & topaz ditto	Poliſh'd ſpring ditto
	Poliſh'd draw plates
Silver thimbles ſteel ends	Common ditto
Coral beeds & ſtick coral for childrens whiſtles	Fine ſcrew dividers
	Steel & ſtone burniſhers
Beſt buckle & ring bruſhes	Braſs borax boxes
Watch chriſtials, main ſprings, ſilver pendants, hourhands, fuzze chains & enamel'd dial plates	Braſs hollowing ſtamps
	Braſs & iron rivet wire
	Fine iron binding wire
	Steel gravers
Scales and weights	Freezing punches
Money ditto	Braſs blow pipes
A few neat ſmall pocket dit. with box end beams in ſhagreen caſes	Upright drill ſtocks with bitts, Moulding ſand
	Sword blades
Neat glaziers diamonds	Turkey oil ſtones
Fine & coarſe emery	German ditto
Thimble ſtamps	Bohemia poliſhing ſtones
Sand over ſand & emery paper	Flour of putta, rotten ſtone, pummice ſtone
Borax & ſalt petre	Crucibles, black lead pots

☞ Alſo may be had at the above SHOP a variety of ready made Plate, Jewellery, &c. cheap for Caſh.

Imported in Capt. *Coffin* from *London*, and to be Sold

By Conſtant Freeman,

At his Houſe in School-Street, juſt above Mr. *Groſvenor's* Meeting Houſe;

A great Variety of rich Brolio's, Miſſinets, figured Stuffs, Callimancoes and Tammies, Thickſetts, flower'd Turbines, Cambletts of various Colours, Ruſſels, red and white Bayes, ſuperfine & Forreſt Broad Cloths, Wigan and Manchester Checks, Crapes and Grograms, Womens Tabby and Callimanco Stays, Men & Womens Thread & Worſted Hoſe, Long Lawns, checkt Handkerchiefs, flower'd Lawns Quilted Petticoats, Chinces, Womens Tied Clogs & Shoes, yard wide check'd Venetian Pepplins, with a Variety of other Articles, either by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh.

TUrkey Figs, Currants, very beſt *French* Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flaſk Oyl in half Cheſts, Gun Powder, Shot, Hemp, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburgs, Oznabrigs, London and Poland Starch, long and ſhort Pipes, Philadelphia Flour & Iron, Sperma Cita Candles, Branſombs, Hauxhurſt and Saliſbury Pig Iron.—Alſo a Quantity of courſe blew Broad Cloths, Bearſkins, Whiteys, Duffils and Duffil Blanketing.—Sold by WILLIAM DENNIE, cheap for Caſh or Credit, at his Store lower End of King-Street, Boſton.

John Cochran

From *Scotland*,

Hereby informs the Public, that he draws Blood in the ſafeſt Manner; and likewiſe draws Teeth and Stumps without breaking or hurting the Jaw; and alſo cures ſeveral other Diſorders, too tedious to mention.—He is to be found at his Lodgings at Deacon *Mayes's*, at the Sign of the Stays, oppoſite the South Door of the Town Houſe, *Boſton*.

Any Gentleman bound on a long Journey, to New York or Philadelphia by inquiring of the Printers may hear of a moſt extraordinary fine Saddle Horſe to be ſold very reaſonable; which with the greateſt Eaſe and Pleaſure to the Rider, is capable of performing ſuch a Journey in a very ſhort Time.—(warranted ſound)

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL.